THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

☞FORTUNE☜

With both Hands Full!!!

THE Goddess of the rolling wheel, to whom the devotions of all are avowedly or secretly paid after the showing with capricious preference her favors now on one, and now on another. The shrine erected to her worship, in Elizabeth-City, has at last made her creditably informed, determined to honor with her special presence and permanent residence, the Temple dedicated to her service.

GORDAN'S

Temple of Fortune.

Merchants who want an increase of capital, mechanics who wish to add, to their stock, which affords a scope to their enterprize; men of leizure and wealth who would increase the means of their beneficence, young men who want the means to support wives, and old men who would add to the provision for their children, females whose sex may prevent the personal pursuits of gainful avocations, but to whom a small investment of FOUR DOLLARS, only, may without exertion give a handsome share of the good things of this world; rich men who wish to be richer, and poor men who wish to be rich—these and all other classes of Society to whom TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, or a more moderate sum, would be an accommodation, are invited to supply themselves at the court of FORTUNE, where their several claims will meet with attention, Shakespeare says:

"*There is a tide in the affairs of men,*
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

☞ Flood-tide now at Gordan's New Office, where adventurers may obtain some one or more of the following splendid prizes:

☞ *See Scheme below!*

Virginia State Lottery,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Dismal Swamp Canal Co.

SIXTH CLASS,

To be drawn at Norfolk,

On Wednesday the 25th of April next

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE

MANAGERS.

SIXTY NUMBER—COMBINATION LOTTERY—NINE DRAWN BALLOTS.

SCHEME

1	Prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,564	1,564
5		1,000	5,000
10		500	5,000
20		200	4,000
45		100	4,500
102		50	5,100
102		20	2,040
1632		8	13,056
11475		4	45,900

Making a grand Total of $102,660

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets $4 | Quarters $1
Halves 2 |

☞ Orders from the country, (free of postage) will meet with prompt attention if addressed to

Wm. D. Gordan.

Elizabeth-City, March 17.

RECEIVED

By schr. Mary Frances, Stevens, from Porto Rico.

13 Hhds. 16 bls. } Prime retailing Sugar.

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jr.

Elizabeth-City, March 10.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Fresh Garden Seed

Just received and for sale by

W.M. D. GORDAN, Agent.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Offers for sale, the cargo of schr. Cordelia, Capt. Etheredge, from St. Martins, consisting of RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES and SALT.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 17.

SALT.

400 Bushels Liverpool coarse Salt. For sale by

Wright & Williams

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

Will be Sold

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

On the Wharf of H. N. Williams, on Saturday the 24th inst. at 12 o'clock, the new schooner, built by James H. Holmes, burthen about 85 tons.—Terms six and twelve months with approved security.

Charles R. Kinney.

Elizabeth-City, March 17. Lt

NOTICE.

The Subscriber expecting to remove from this State in a few weeks, requests all persons having claims against him by Notes, Bonds or Accounts, to present them by the first of next month for settlement. Also, those indebted to him, are hereby notified to make payment agreeable to contract.

BENJAMIN PRITCHARD.

Pasquotank County, March 17. *Bt*

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

The Subscriber has now on hand an extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, and a complete assortment of Groceries, viz.

Flour, Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Raisins, Cheese, Chocolate, Tobacco, Salt, &c. &c.

ALSO,

100 bbls. Newark Cider, 50 do. Apples,

And a choice lot of Westphalia HAMS,

Just received a few boxes of excellent leather SHOES, mens, womens and boys &c.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 20.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

On the importance of Industry and Economy, and on the management of Land,

With a view to net profit and permanent improvement, by Earl Stimson, Esq of Galway, Saratoga county, New-York. [Concluded.]

I removed the rubbish at an expense of about $2 per acre. The loose stones were then removed, and with posts and rails placed into permanent fence, at an average expense of $6 per acre. This expense added to the first cost of the land makes an average of $36, per acre, excepting repairs of buildings, when the land was fit for tillage, I then arranged my barnyards, a little dishing, where it was convenient, for making and preserving manure. I drew into them, in the fall, a quantity of turf and dirt from the knolls around my buildings and the adjacent roads, and yarded my stock upon it during the winter. This course I pursued for a few years, until my crops so increased as to furnish me with manure in a sufficient quantity to give each of my lots a slight coat once in five or six years. In the spring it was thrown into small piles in the yard. In the fall commenced ploughing, with a good and faithful ploughman, who turned over the sod about three inches in depth, and from eight to ten inches in width. The dry part was back furrowed into lands of twelve paces, and the wet into lands from five to six paces wide, leaving a deep dead furrow to answer the purpose of a drain. I spread over it from six to eight three horse loads of manure per acre, and on the driest and most barren I have added three or four loads of old leeched ashes—rolled it down with a roller five feet long and twenty inches in diameter. This was done to pulverize the lumps and settle the manure and land together.*

This I have done both in the spring and fall—the spring I have found the best time, but not so convenient for carting manure. About the tenth of May it was well dragged, or ploughed with a one horse plough; if ploughed, it was harrowed down, and it was wet and springy, it was cast into small ridges by throwing two furrows together at a distance of two and a half feet from the centre of the ridges, but without disturbing the sod; then cross-marked at the same distance. About the fifteenth or twentieth of May, it was planted with eight rowed yellow corn, twelve quarts to the acre, wet in a pickle made of six ounces of saltpetre, two quarts of boiling water, one gill of tar. This pickle was applied to the seed boiling hot, which immediately was rolled in plaster and planted. The head lands were planted with four rows of potatoes, for the convenience of turning the horse so as not to break down the corn.

After the corn was out of the ground six or eight inches, it was lightly ploughed both ways—one furrow in a row, dressed out with a hoe, and plastered on the hill, five pecks to the acre. After two or three weeks it was ploughed and hoed as before, without disturbing the sod, and suckered before hoeing, leaving three or four stalks in a hill. The potatoes were hoed at the same time with the corn—the first time, the tops were covered about an inch, and the hill left flat—the second time, the tops were spread apart with the hoe, and about the same quantity of dirt applied on the hills as before. The whole of this expense, including the manure and interest of the $36, did not exceed $19½ per acre.

In the fall, I gathered on an average from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre, fit for the crib; which at that time, was worth fifty-six or sixty cents per bushel; and from four hundred and fifty to five hundred bushels of potatoes, worth about sixteen cents per bushel. After the corn was harvested, the hills were harrowed with a two horse drag. In the spring, I ploughed it just deep enough to turn up the old sod, which had become a fine vegetable mould for a spring crop; and after harrowing the furrows down, sowed it with barley, washed in strong brine and rolled in plaster, about two and a half bushels of seed per acre, harrowed it, and before cross harrowing, it was seeded with four pounds of the large red clover seed, and three quarts of timothy. After the barley was out of the ground one or two inches, it was sowed broad cast with plaster, five or six pecks per acre, and rolled down to pulverize the lumps and smooth the surface for mowing. The expense of this crop was not to exceed ten dollars per acre; an average produce, forty bushels per acre, worth sixty-two and a half cents per bushel. I took from this ground, the two succeeding years, from two and a half to three tons of hay per acre. In this way the land was cleansed, enriched, and prepared for a further rotation of crops.

The second rotation.—The sod was turned over the last of August or first of September, manured and rolled down, as in the first instance. About the 15th of September, I sowed it with red chaff bearded wheat, one and a half bushels per acre, and harrowed it in. The seed was prepared by washing it clean in a strong brine made with salt, and immediately rolled in lime, and I let it lie moist twenty-four hours, to prevent smut and insect. In the fore part of May, five or six pecks of plaster were sowed broad cast to the acre. The expense of this crop, including manure, was about $16 per acre—the produce from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre, worth one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel.

Late in the fall, or early in the spring, I turned up the old sod—harrowed and planted it to corn. Tilled as before mentioned, except the barnyard manure—the expense about $14 per acre—had from eighty to a hundred bushels per acre, worth forty-four cents per bushel.

In the fall, or early in the spring, I harrowed down the hills, and in the spring prepared and sowed it with some spring crop suitable to stock down—sowed and rolled as before stated, produce from fifty to sixty bushels if barley—from twenty-five to thirty-five if spring wheat—and from seventy to eighty if oats—from five to six hundred pounds if flax, per acre; and afterwards, taken for two or three years, from three and a half to four tons of hay, or pasture in that proportion, per acre.—Some seasons, instead of sowing wheat on the sod in the fall, I have turned it over in the spring, rolled and harrowed it, and sowed it with three bushels of small, or three and a half bushels of large white peas to the acre. After they had been washed in strong brine and rolled in plaster, they were ploughed in on the top of the sod—when out of the ground one or two inches, plastered five or six pecks to the acre, and had from thirty to forty bushels per acre—then in the fall, turned back the sod and manured it, sowed it with wheat as before stated, and have had from forty to forty-five bushels per acre. The third season, have taken a crop of from eighty to one hundred bushels of corn per acre. And the fourth stocked it down with barley. This I have found a good course, when my ground was in heart, so that it would answer to take from it four crops of grain before stocking with grass. With this mode of husbandry, as will appear from following out the above calculations my land has afforded me a handsome profit.

THE RAISING OF STOCK—I have as yet paid but little attention to this part of husbandry. However, I would observe, that the stock should always be so proportioned to the size of the farm, that they may on the one hand be kept in good condition, and on the other consume all the hay and other fodder which is grown on the farm.

I cannot close this address without recommending to the members of this society more attention to the implements of husbandry, especially those which diminish hand labor; particularly *the horse rake*. With this implement, one of my workmen with one horse and boy to ride, raked in three hours five acres of grass, yielding three tons per acre. Also *machines for threshing and cleaning grain*. I have one, of Ballou's Patent, erected in my barn, by which four men and a boy, and a yoke of oxen or a span of horses, can thresh more than twenty-five bushels per hour.

If our farmers will but awake to a sense of their interest, break the shackles in which custom has bound them, and pursue the proper method of clearing, fencing, ploughing, manuring and cropping their land, the day cannot be far distant, favored as we are with an excellent soil, when this county will rank with the most productive, and among the most wealthy in the state. Calculate for yourselves, gentlemen, the saving of expense in cultivating a farm after the lots are well arranged and fenced, and the old rubbish and stones removed; both as it respects labor, and implements of husbandry. When your lots are well prepared for crops, one horse with suitable ploughs and harrows, will answer all the purposes of two, except to plough or harrow stiff sward or clay. It is in the saving of labor and increase of crops that we must expect to increase the profit of our farms. It has once and again been said that the poor man cannot afford to cultivate his farm in this way—but it is a grand mistake; it is the rich man only that is able to bear the prodigal waste of time and money in half clearing and fencing—half saving and applying his manure—half ploughing and harrowing—half preparing and putting in his seed—and half harvesting and securing his crops. This is the way to make a rich man poor, instead of making a poor man rich.

Let me entreat those farmers who feel unfriendly to this society—those who are incredulous on this subject, and those who do not believe that such large crops can be produced as have been frequently reported to this society, and attested by the best authority, to try the experiment on one lot and keep an exact account as respects quantity of crop and the true cost.

I should be glad to see a liberal premium offered to the person who will raise the greatest quantity of grain the ensuing season upon an acre of old improved land, with the least expense. I am well aware that impositions have been practised upon this society, but shall this destroy it? No. Let us rather cherish it—it has already been productive of great good.

There can be no doubt but in the past year one thousand bushels more grain have been raised in the town in which I reside, through the stimulus of this society, and that other property has been increased in the same proportion, amounting to more than one thousand dollars. Admitting the same competition has been produced in the other towns, we may safely calculate that this society has increased the property in the county of Saratoga more than eighteen thou-

Shallow ploughing and the application of manure on the surface, is contrary to the common theory, as it is contended by some writers, that the manure loses its strength by evaporation, when so much exposed to the sun. There may be some loss by this exposure, but not so much as there is by ploughing it in deep. I should always wish, however, that the manure, after being spread from the waggon, might be immediately mixed with about one inch of the surface, either with the plough or harrow, after rolling, as the decomposition is much quicker when it comes in contact with the soil, and in this situation it becomes a better conductor of the vegetable elements to the plant. Keeping the vegetable mould as near the surface as possible, I have found not only a great preservation to the plant against the frost, heavy rains, and severe drought, but the sod below absorbs the wash of the manure, and thus prepares it well, when turned back for the next crop. As our new lands are much surer for, and more productive of crops, where the vegetable mould is all on the surface, the nearer I approached the same principle in cultivating the soil, the better I succeeded in raising crops. I have received more benefit from three loads of manure applied as above stated, than from five, when ploughed in deep. I am of opinion, that the strength of our soil could never be exhausted with a proper rotation of crops, where all the manure which they produce, is carefully preserved, and once in four or five years properly applied to the surface. This, I think, has been fully verified by our new lands; for, after taking more than one hundred and fifty tons of timber from an acre, it generally produces our heaviest crops of grain and grass.

sand dollars. Let us suppose agricultural societies equally cherished in other counties, and we have an increase of property to this State, thro' their influence, of more than a million and a half of money *annually*.

Can any man have proper views of national economy, or be a friend to the best interests of his country, who instead of cherishing, would raise his voice for withdrawing the patronage of the state from an institution productive of so much good.

Laudable and becoming exertions, are made in this our land of peace and plenty, to instruct our youth in almost every art and science, and shall we not look forward with fond anticipation to the period as not far distant, when we shall have seminaries also for teaching this most important, though much neglected art —the art of husbandry. It is the fountain from which we obtain our wealth and earthly happiness. Let us then continue to unite our exertions with the exertions of those who have recommended and patronized the best interests of the state, until the science and practice of agriculture shall excite that deep interest and that universal attention, which its high importance demands.

To the ladies who patronize this Society, after what they have here exhibited of their industry and economy,—those brightest ornaments of the female part of community, compliments are useless. The works of their own hands praise them. May others be stimulated to go and do likewise.

[*From the National Intelligencer.*]

LIST OF PUBLIC ACTS.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

An act to authorise the Corporation of the City of Washington to introduce into the Lotteries they are authorised to establish, certain land prizes herein mentioned.

An act concerning the selection of certain lands heretofore granted, by compact, to the State of Missouri, for Seminaries of Learning.

An act to provide for the location of the two townships of land reserved for a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Florida, and to complete the location of the grant to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Kentucky.

An act to provide for the reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court.

An act to provide for taking evidence in the Courts of the U. States, in certain cases.

An act to authorise the State of Indiana to locate and make a road therein named.

An act to authorise the President of the U. States to ascertain and designate the northern boundary of the State of Indiana.

An act to authorise the Legislature of the State of Alabama, to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in that State.

An act to extend the time of issuing and locating Military Land Warrants, to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army.

An act to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sums paid, and to be paid by the government of G. Britain, under a Convention between the U. States and his Britannic Majesty, concluded at London on the 13th of November, 1826.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the U. States.

An act for the relief of the indigent sufferers by the fire at Alexandria.

An act to allow the citizens of the Territory of Michigan to elect the Members of their Legislative Council, and for other purposes.

An act to refund certain duties paid upon vessels and cargoes belonging to the city of Hamburg.

An act to authorise the importation of brandy, in casks not less than 15 gallons, and the exportation of the same for the benefit of a drawback of the duties.

An act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

An act to authorise the laying out and opening of certain roads in the Territory of Michigan.

An act concerning a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Arkansas.

An act to provide for the confirmation and settlement of private land claims in East Florida, and for other purposes.

An act to authorise the sale of certain tracts of land in the State of Ohio, commonly called Moravian lands.

An act to exempt Swedish and Norwegian vessels, and the merchandize imported therein, from the payment of discriminating duties of tonnage and imports, for a limited time, and for other purposes.

An act authorising the President of the U States to remove the land office in the Choctaw District, in the State of Mississippi.

An act making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year 1827.

An act making appropriations for the military service of the U States, for the year 1827.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the U. States, for the year 1827.

An act making appropriations for the erection and completion of certain barracks, store houses, and hospitals, and for other purposes.

An act to authorise the building of light houses, and beacons, and for other purposes.

An act amendatory of the act regulating the Post Office Department.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the U. States, for the year 1827.

An act concerning the entry of vessels at the port of Fairfield, Connecticut.

An act establishing a port of delivery at the town of Marshfield, in the District of Plymouth, and a port of delivery at Rhinebeck Landing in the District of New-York.

An act to establish sundry post roads.

An act for improving certain harbors, &c,

An act making appropriations for the Library of Congress, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the Indian Department, for the year 1827.

An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and other objects.

An act to provide for the completion of the road from a point opposite to Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

An act to grant a quantity of land in the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal, to connect the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan.

An act to grant a certain quantity of land to State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding said State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie.

An act giving further compensation to the captains and subalterns of the army of the U. States in certain cases.

An act authorising the completion and repair of certain roads in the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

An act to increase the salary of the Post-master General.

An act granting to the Corporation of the city of Mobile the right of preference, in purchase of four sections of land, or a quantity equal to four sections, at or near Spring Hill, in the county of Mobile.

An act supplementary to an act to perfect certain locations and sales of the public lands in Missouri; passed April 26, 1822.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the U. States.

An act for the establishment of an Arsenal at Augusta, in Maine.

An act concerning the location of land reserved for the use of a seminary of learning in the State of Louisiana.

An act providing for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Alabama.

An act making appropriations for certain Indian treaties.

An act for improving the navigation of the Ohio river.

An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Alabama.

An act to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Ohio, for the purpose of making a road from Columbus to Sandusky.

Resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to apply to the Government of Pennsylvania, for jurisdiction over certain lands at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Appointments by the President.

The President of the United States has made, (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) the following appointments among a number of others, chiefly of local interest.

Langdon Cheves, of Pennsylvania, *James Pleasants*, of Virginia, and *Henry Sewall*, of North-Carolina, to be Commissioners of Claims under the Convention with Great Britain, of 13th Nov. 1826.

Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey, Clerk to the Commission.

William B. Rochester, of New-York, to be Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Central America.

John Speed Smith, of Kentucky, to be Secretary to the Mission to Tacubaya.

Henry Wheaton, of New-York, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States, in Denmark.

Charles Douglass, of Alabama, to be consul at Barcelona, in Spain, in place of Richard McCall, resigned.

Philip Robinson, of South-Carolina, to be Consul at the Island of Curracoa, in the place of Cortland L. Parker, deceased.

Charles W. Webber, of Tennessee, to be consul at Chihurhur, in place of Joshua Pilcher, resigned.

Elisha Ely, of New-York, to be Consul at Santa Martha, in the Republic of Colombia, in place of Harris E. Fudger, deceased.

Beaufort T. Watts, of S. Carolina, to be Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Colombia, during the vacancy of the mission of a minister.

Reuben Harvey, to be consul of the U. States at Cork in Ireland, in place of Jacob Mark, deceased.

Robert Monroe Harrison, to be Consul of the U. States at the Island of St. Bartholomews, in place of Hugh Steele, deceased.

John Larkin Payson, to be consul of the U. States in Messina, in Sicily, in place of John Broadbent deceased.

Joel R. Poinsett, of South-Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States, to the Assembly of American Ministers, transferred from Panama to Tucubaya, in Mexico, in place of R C. Anderson, deceased, and as colleague with John Sargeant, already commissioned to the same office.

Charles Bartlett Allen, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the U. States, for the port and province of Para, in Brazil.

Henry Perrine, of New-Jersey, to be consul of the U. States, at Campechy, in the United Mexican States.

AN ACT

To prevent free persons of color from migrating into this State, for the good government of such persons resident in the State, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful hereafter for any free negro or mulatto to migrate into this State: and if he or she shall do so contrary to the provisions of this act, and being thereof informed, shall not, within twenty days thereafter, remove out of the State, he or she, being thereof convicted in manner hereinafter directed, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars: and upon failure to pay the same, within the time prescribed in the judgment awarded against such person or persons, he or she shall be liable to be held in servitude, and at labor for a term of time not exceeding ten years, in such manner, and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the court awarding such sentence; and the proceeds arising therefrom, shall be paid over to the county trustee for county purposes: *Provided also*, that in case any free negro or mulatto shall pay the penalty of five hundred dollars according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of such free negro or mulatto to remove him or herself out of this State within twenty days thereafter, and for every such failure, shall be subject to the like penalty, as is prescribed for a failure to remove in the first instance.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That if any free negro or mulatto shall come into this State as aforesaid, he or she may be arrested upon a warrant from any justice of the peace, and carried before any justice of the peace of the county in which he or she may be arrested; who is hereby authorised and required to examine into the case, and if upon such examination it shall appear to him, that he said free negro or mulatto has come into this State contrary to the provisions of this act, he shall bind him or her over to the next County Court of said county which shall happen thereafter, taking such security for his or her appearance as may be reasonable; and upon neglecting or refusing to give such security, the said justice shall commit such free negro or mulatto to the jail of the county, there to be confined until the next County Court, unless, in the mean time, he or she shall give security as aforesaid: and at the said court, it shall be the duty of the said justices thereof to inquire into the case, and if it shall appear to them that the said free negro or mulatto has migrated into this State, contrary to the provisions of this act, they shall enter judgment against him or her for the aforesaid penalty, and may award execution thereon; and if in case he or she shall have no property, or not sufficient to satify the said debt, the said court shall adjudge, that the said free negro or mulatto shall be hired out for a term of time, not exceeding that prescribed in the first section of this act, in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient to the said court.

III. *Be it further enacted*, That if after the expiration of the term of service for which such free negro or mulatto shall have been held in servitude, he or she shall remain in this State for thirty days, such free negro or mulatto shall be liable to the same penalties and punishment as are prescribed in the first and second sections of this act.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That any person, who shall bring into this State by water or land, any free negro or mulatto, he or she shall forfeit and pay for every such person, so brought into the State, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in the name of the chairman of the County Court for the time being, and his successors in office, where such offence shall be committed, for the use of the county: *Provided*, that this act shall not extend to masters of vessels, bringing into this State any free negro or mulatto employed on board, and belonging to said vessel, and who shall therewith depart, nor to any person travelling in or through this State, having any free negro or mulatto as a servant, and who shall, with such person, depart out of the State.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That if any free negro or mulatto in any county of this State, who is able to labor, shall be found spending his or her time in idleness and dissipation, or who has no regular or honest employment or occupation, which he or she is accustomed to follow, it shall and may be lawful for any citizen to apply to a justice of the peace of said county, and upon affidavit obtain a warrant to arrest such person and bring him or her before some justice of said county; and if upon examination of the cause, it shall appear to said justice that the said free negro or mulatto comes within the provisions of this act, the said justice shall bind him or her with reasonable security to appear at the next county court of said county; and in case he or she shall fail to give security, such free negro or mulatto shall be committed to the jail of the county until the next county court thereafter: and it shall be the duty of the said court, if, upon examination of the case, he or she shall come within the meaning of this act, to require such free negro or mulatto to enter into bond, with sufficient security, in such sum as may be considered by the court reasonable, payable to the chairman of the county court for the time being and his successors in office, conditioned for his or her good behaviour and industrious, peaceable deportment for one year: and in case he or she shall fail to give such security, or shall not pay the cost and charges of the prosecution, it shall be lawful for the said court, and they are hereby required to hire out such free negro or mulatto for a term of time, to service and labor, which to them may seem reasonable and just, and calculated to reform him or her to habits of industry and morality, not exceeding 3 years for any one offence.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That all sums of money, which may arise under the provisions of this act from the hire of free negroes or mulattoes, shall be paid to the county trustee for county uses.

VII. *And be it further enacted*, That the justices of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in each of the counties of this State, shall have power, in cases where it may appear expedient, to bind out the children of free negroes or mulattoes, where the parent, with whom such children may live, does or shall not habitually employ his or her time in some honest, industrious employment.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons with whom any free negro or mulatto may be held to service under this act, shall, and they are hereby required to provide him or her with good and sufficient clothing and food, treat him or her with humanity, and teach him or her some mechanical trade, or some useful and industrious employment during the term for which such free negro or mulatto may be compelled to serve: he or she shall not be removed from the county by such master or any other person, and shall be produced to the county court at the expiration of the term of service as aforesaid, or whenever thereto required by them: and if any such master or mistress shall violate this act, he or she may be indicted for such offence in any court of the county, where such offence may be committed, and, on conviction thereof, may be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court; and in case such free negro or mulatto shall run away before the expiration of his or her term of service, he or she shall be compelled to serve after the said expiration, such a length of time as he or she shall have absented him or herself.

IX. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases arising under this act, the free negro or mulatto, who is charged with an offence, upon application to the court for that purpose, shall have a right to have the facts of his or her case, tried by a jury upon an issue or issues made up under the direction of the court for that purpose.

X. *Be it further enacted*, That all free mulattoes descended from negro ancestors, to the fourth generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, shall come within the provisions of this act.

XI. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several county attornies in this State, to give in charge this act to the grand jurors, and it is hereby made their duty to present all cases in their county arising in this act, within the knowledge of either of them: and the said attornies are hereby required in all cases arising under the provisions of this act, to prosecute for and on behalf of the State: and it shall be the duty of the several courts of this State, before whom any proceedings may be had under this act, so to construe the same as to prohibit the evils intended to be remedied, and they are hereby authorised and required to make all necessary rules and regulations, according to the usual course of justice, which may be required for the purposes and objects of this act.

Penitentiary System.—The following Resolution was introduced, during the recent Session of our Legislature, by *Mr. King*, of Iredell, and passed the Senate, but owing to the advanced stage of the session, was rejected in the other House:

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to obtain in such manner as he may deem expedient, from the Clerks of the Superior and County Courts of the several counties within the State, the amount as near as can be ascertained of the prison fees and charges attendant upon the imprisonment of persons confined for the commission of crimes which shall have been paid by such county within 12 months, immediately preceding the 1st day of January, 1827.—And that he also, be requested to obtain from the Governors of the several States where the Penitentiary System has been adopted, all such information relative to the effects produced by that system, upon the community, as they may be able to furnish, and such other facts as may be important, in order to form a correct opinion with regard to its expediency and utility. And that he report such information as he may collect on the subject, to the next General Assembly.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, March 24, 1827.

The President's Proclamation.—By the mail last night, we received and have published below, this important paper, issued by the President of the U. States, under the authority of the act of Congress of 1st March, 1823. The object of this proclamation is to interdict the trade between the U. States and certain colonial ports of Great Britain, specified in the first section of said act; a list of which ports we have also published, together with the Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted to the Collectors of the different sea-ports.

In speaking of the Circular, the National Journal says:

"As no power was vested by law, in the President to make the Proclamation prospective in its operation, it will be seen by the Circular, that the President has given all the scope to a friendly disposition towards G. Britain, which he was left at liberty to take, by excluding from the provisions of the interdict all those British vessels, which are either now in the ports of the U. States, or which may arrive previous to the first of July next, in ignorance of the actual existence of the prohibition."

Thinking it would be interesting to our readers, we have published this week the Act passed by our Legislature at its last session, to prevent the migration of free persons of color into the State, &c. It is doubtless one of the most important laws enacted by that body. It will be found on the opposite page, together with a list of the public acts passed at the second session of the Nineteenth Congress.

Dr. H. Ames, Dentist, has arrived in town, where he intends remaining during the next week, as will be seen by his advertisement in another part of our paper. Those of our citizens who wish operations performed on their teeth, would probably do well to embrace the present opportunity; as Dr. A. can produce unexceptionable evidence of skill in his profession.

Under our obituary head will be found the death of Capt. *Joseph Linnell*, of the schr. Fair Play, who arrived here from N. York on the 13th, with the small pox.

The ship Alonquin arrived off the Capes of Delaware on Saturday last, bringing Mr. *Wier* bearer of despatches to our government and to the British Minister at Washington. The despatches to our government, it is supposed, relate to the treaty respecting the slaves carried off during the late war. No new arrangement had yet been made on the subject of the Colonial Trade nor was it expected that any change would shortly take place; although a good understanding existed generally between *Mr.* Gallatin and *Mr.* Canning.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by the sixth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports." which was approved on the first day of March, 1823, it is enacted "that this act, unless repealed, altered or amended by Congress, shall be and continue in force so long as the above enumerated British Colonial ports shall be open to the admission of the vessels of the U. States, conformably to the provisions of the British act of Parliament of the 24th of June last, being the 44th chapter of the Acts of the third year of George the Fourth: But if at any time the trade and intercoure between the U. States and all or any of the above enumerated British colonial ports, authorised by the said act of Parliament, should be prohibited by a British Order in Council, or act of Parliament, or from the time that the same shall commence to be in force, proclamation to that effect having been made by the President of the U. States, each and every provision of this act, so far as the same shall apply to the intercourse between the U. States, and the above enumerated British colonial ports, in British vessels, shall cease to operate in their favour; and each and every provision of the 'Act concerning Navigation,' approved on the 18th of April, 1818, and of the act supplementary thereto, approved on the 15th of May, 1820, shall revive and be in full force"

And whereas, by an act of the British Parliament, which passed on the fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1825, entitled "An act to repeal the several laws relating to the Customs," the said act of Parliament of the 24th of June, 1822, was repealed; and by another act of the British Parliament passed on the fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1825, in the sixth year of the reign of George the Fourth, entitled "An act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," and by an order of his Britannic Majesty in Council, bearing date the 27th of July, 1826, the trade and intercourse authorised by the aforesaid act of Parliament of the 24th of June 1822, between the U. States and the greater part of the said British colonial ports therein enumerated, have been probibited upon and from the first day of December last past, and the contingency has thereby arisen on which the President of the U. States was authorised by the sixth section aforesaid of the act of Congress of the 1st March, 1823, to issue a proclamation to the effect therein mentioned:

Now, therefore, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the U. States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the trade and intercourse authorised by the said act of Parliament of the 24th of June, 1822, between the U. States and the British colonial ports enumereted in the aforesaid act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1823, have been, and are, upon and from the 1st day of December, 1826, by the aforesaid two several acts of Parliament, of the 5th of July 1825, and by the aforesaid British Order in Council of the 27th day of July, 1826, prohibited.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1827, and the fifty-first of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:

H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

CIRCULAR TO THE COLLECTORS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 17th, 1827.

SIR: I send, herewith, a copy of the President's Proclamation, dated this day, by the effect of which you will perceive that the trade between the U. States and certain colonial ports of Great Britain, as opened by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1823, entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and certain British colonial ports," is closed; and that the provisions of the act of April the 18th, 1818, entitled "An act concerning navigation" and those of the act of May the 15th, 1820, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act concerning navigation." are in force. These several acts have heretofore been transmitted to you, at periods when their provision were in operation; but copies of them are again enclosed for your information and government.

As British vessels from some of the colonial ports specified in the 1st section of the act of the 1st *March*, 1823, may now be within the U. S., and consequently must have arrived anterior to the date of the Proclamation, the President directs that all such British vessels be allowed to depart from our ports with their cargoes. As others may arrive between the date of the proclamation and the time of its reaching you, he also directs that as to these the forfeitures and penalties of the aforesaid acts of April 18th, 1818, and *May* the 15th, 1820, be not enforced; but that they too be permitted to depart. And if, after you shall have received the proclamation, British vessels should arrive within the ports of the U. States from some one or more of the said British Colonial ports in ignorance of the existing prohibition which the laws impose to their entry, the President further directs that in the case of all British vessels so arriving prior to the 1st day of July next, you cause notice to be given to them, as soon as possible, of the prohibition, accompanied by orders for their departure within 24 hours, without unlading, upon their failure to comply with which orders, you will proceed to enforce against them the provisions of the acts last recited.

In case of all British vessels arriving within our ports, from any of the aforesaid British colonial ports, after the first of July, you will forthwith enforce against them the provisions of these acts.

I have the honor to remain your ob't serv't, RICHARD RUSH.

To ——. Collector.

The following are the colonial ports specified in the act of Congress of the 1st March, 1823, between which and the U States, the trade is prohibited by the President's Proclamation:

Kingston, in Jamaica, Savannah Le Mar, do Montego Bay, do. Santa Lucia, do. Antonio, do. St. Ann, do. Falmouth, do Maria, do. Morant Bay, and Anoto Bay, do. St. George in Grenada, Basseau in Dominica, St. John's in Antigua, San Josef in Trinidad, Scarborough in Tobago, Road Harbor in Tortola, Nassau in New Providence, Pittstown in Crooked Island, Kingston in St. Vincent, Port St. George, and Port Hamilton in Bermuda. Any port where there is a custom house, in Bahamas, Bridgetown in Barbadoes, St. John's, and St. Andrews, in New-Brunswick, Halifax in Nova Scotia, Quebec in Canada, St. John's in New Foundland, Georgetown in Demerara, New Amsterdam in Berbice, Costries in Saint Lucia, Basseterre in St. Kitts. Charlestown, in Nevis, Plymouth in Montserrat.

NEW-YORK, march 19.

From Liverpool.—By the Hamilton, Capt. Banker, we have English dates to the 12th ult. If the intelligence is to be relied upon, Colocotroni has beat Ibrahim Pacha, and the affairs of Greece wore an auspicious appearance. *Miaulis* is said to have destroyed the Turkish fleet near Zea, with his new American frigate and other vessels. Redschid Pacha is also reported to have been killed.—Affairs in Spain, and Portugal look like peace. The cotton market was about the same as per last advices.

War in Europe.

The Editor of the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the following interesting extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, (who has the best means of acquiring the most correct information,) to his friend in Baltimore dated 26th January. Whether his predictions are well founded or not must soon be realised.

"My unconquerable persuasion is, that War must break out ere long, and that France and England must be parties. Every effort will be made by England to involve us some way or other.—*I know* that a policy of this effect has been agreed on and laid down in England several years ago, as the policy to be observed with respect to us, whenever any new war should occur. There was a policy adopted then, and it will be followed, not to allow us to enjoy profitable neutrality, and to re-become the factors of the world. They will move every spring to deprive us of another indefinite term of progressive, unexampled prosperity. They will not allow a renewal of Jonathan's thrifty, nourishing system of padding his own canoe, and picking up grists all over the mill ponds of the world, and of effecting in some twenty years, what other nations have required centuries to accomplish. I tell you my good friend I know this. England will have enough on her hands in Europe, and I shall not be surprised, if under the present pressure, she may not be in earnest in accommodating every cause of difference with the United States, indeed I have some reason to believe that she will.

"There must be war—all Europe is alive for it—especially the French, they are indignant at Mr. Canning's audacious language in his afterwards subdued and mitigated speech. The English are detested every where on the continent and no where more than in Portugal. The Portuguese ask the British officers, what the devil brought you here? Who wants the English to be meddling in our affairs? You may be assured that the Portuguese neither understand nor want Don Pedro's constitution. The English are as well aware of that as are the French or Spaniards. Again I say, there will be War."

The Greek Supply Ship.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday 10th inst. says—"The elegant ship Chancellor, Capt. Baker, hauled out in the stream yesterday, and will probably sail to-day with provisions, &c. for the Greeks. Mr. Miller, of Vermont, who was 3 years in Greece, and 18 months in active service, goes out in the vessel. He will have the charge of the supplies, and pay attention to their distribution. The cargo is said to be worth about $18.000, including the freight and insurance, which have been paid. It consists principally of corn meal, flour, rice, and the like articles. May prosperous gales attend her! We have already stated that a second vessel will be despatched as soon as practicable, in which Lieut. Carpenter of the United States Navy, who has just returned from the Mediterranean station, will go as agent.

Selected Summary.

The Rev. THOMAS HOWARD, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Presiding Elder of the Neuse District, was thrown from his gig on the 24th ult. after the adjournment of the Virginia Conference, and so severely wounded, as to cause his death on the Monday following.

Banks, &c.—It appears by the report of the comptroller, made to the Legislature, that there are in the State of New-York 38 banks, 47 insurance companies, 35 manufacturing companies, and one lombard association. The total amount of capital employed by these companies, is $38,161,587; and the amount of taxes assessed and collected from them, is $132,152.

Calico Printers—In the ship Majestic arrived at Boston from Liverpool, came passengers six Calico Printers, one of them accompanied by his wife and five children. They are to be settled at Dover, N. H. and to be employed in the factory in that place.

MARRIED,

On Sunday last, by the Rev. Wm. Reed, Mr. WILSON REED to Miss CATHARINE WHEDBEE, daughter of Mr. Jas. Whedbee, sen. all of Perquimans County.

DIED,

Near this town, on Monday last of the small pox, Capt. JOSEPH LINNELL, of Orleans, Mass. master of the schr. Fair Play, of Kingston.

Sergeant Patrick Turner—On Sabbath evening, the 18th ult. was consigned to the grave, all that was mortal of PATRICK TURNER, long known to the citizens of Philadelphia, by the definite designation of "the *Old Soldier*." In the Revolutionary war, he had been a sergeant of cavalry, and had served under La Fayette, whose notice of him at Philadelphia, on his visit to the U. States, came like balm upon the old soldier, La Fayette instantly recognizing and naming his companion in arms. The tokens of his warfare, his coat, his dragoon cap, and his trusty sword, he would not part with, but with honest exultation displayed them on each 4th of July, on Washington's Birth Day, and on other public occasions, and accoutred in these relics of the Revolution, he was invited on the late demonstration of public feeling, occasioned by the simultaneous deaths on the national jubilee of two Ex Presidents of the United States, to take a place on the platform, near Mr. Sergeant, the Orator of the day, in Independence Square.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, March 24.

Bacon—8 cents per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—65 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 45 a 48.
Gin—Country, 40 a 42.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—45 cts.
Wheat—none.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 50 cents.
Flaxseed—none.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—10 a 12½.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $7
Lard—10 cents per pound.
Meal—per bushel, 62½.
Molasses—per gallon, 33 cts.
Pork—per bbl. $11 a 13.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A M.	12 noon.	4 P M.
Saturday,	30	49	50
Monday,	54	56	58
Tuesday,	38	51	50
Wednesday,	46	56	56
Thursday,	50	70	74
Friday,	58	66	68

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

16th, Schr. Ostrich, Burges, from Plymouth, N. C. in ballast.

17th, Schr. Washington, Eldridge, from Charleston, in ballast.

" Schr. Atlas, Holmes, from New-York, merchandize to B. Tisdale.

18th, Schr. Frances, Smith, 4 days from New-York, in ballast. Left schr. Past Master, Gallup, to sail for Edenton 17th.

" Sloop Nancy, Gibbs, from Savannah, in ballast.

" Schr. Elizabeth, Robertson, fr. Charleston, in ballast.

22nd, Schr. Jones & Samuel, Hawes, 6 days from Charleston, in ballast. Left at Charleston 15th, schr. Widow's Son, Morris, of and bound for this port in 3 days. Capt. M. has on board and intends bringing to this place a man by the name of John Green, a deserter from the United States' service. Also, left schr. Premium, Guage, from this port, discharging.

" Schr. Francis D. Williams, Hathaway, from Charleston, in ballast.

" Schr. George Pickett, Neil, from St. Thomas via Norfolk, coffee to Wm. Messinger.

" Schr. Rose-in-Bloom, Lewis, fr. N. York, in ballast.

DEPARTED.

19th, Schr. Sarah, Tuck, for Charleston, corn by Wright & Williams.

21st, Schr. Dray, Studley, for Boston, corn and staves by N. Tucker.

22d, Schr. Mary Frances, Stevens, for Bostons, corn and staves by A. Williams.

" Sloop Wellington, Williams, for Savannah, corn by I. Fearing.

" Schr. Washington, Eldridge, for Charleston, shingles by J. Cooper.

23d, Schr. Jane Maria, Baxter, for Windsor, N. C. with merchandize.

CLEARED.

21st, Schr. Franklin, Hovey, for Martinique, with staves by William Messinger.

" Schr. Thankful Winslow, Baker, for Maderia, with staves, corn, naval stores, &c. by A. Fobes, jr.

23d, Schr. Ostrich, Burges, for Martinique, staves and shingles by A. Fobes, jr.

HORACE AMES,

DENTIST,

Continues the offer of his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth-City and its vicinity. He may be found at the City Hotel, where he expects to stay through the next week.

March 24

New-York 10th Feb. 1827.

The subscribers hereby certify that they have long known Doctor AMES, and respected him as a gentleman and well informed Physician. Doctor AMES is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, and has devoted himself particularly to the study and practice of Dentistry, of which we consider him a well informed and skilful practitioner.

JOHN WATTS, Jr. M. D. *President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons*
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D. *Professor of Surgery.*
JOSEPH M. SMITH, *Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.*

JUST RECEIVED.

Apple Brandy,
W. India and N. E. Rum,
Rye Whiskey,
Superfine Flour,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Mess and prime Pork,
Gunpowder Tea,
Powder and Shot,
Soap, Candles and Raisins,
Pepper and Salt-petre,
Large and small twist Tobacco,
Coffee and Cheese,
Putty and Glass,
Lamp Oil, very superior.

Richard Wyatt.

Elizabeth-City, March 24. Tf

FOR SALE,

A GENTLE HORSE, calculated either for the Gig or Saddle. Enquire at this Office.

march 24, 1827. *Ts*

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Enterprize Carr,

1400 Bushels coarse Salt,

and by Schooner Polly Rider, Dunlap, from Martinique,

30 Hogsheads of prime retailing Molasses,

Also by Schooner Debenture from Charleston,

800 Bushels Liverpool Salt,
10 bbls. Apple Brandy,
10 do. Whiskey,
6 do. Rum,
Bags of Coffee,
Barrels of Sugar,
Hogsheads of Molasses,
5 boxes Shoes, (assorted,)
Cogniac Brandy,
Half barrels of Sounds,

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

POETRY

Poems, Composed for the Star,
BY BENJAMIN S BULFINCH.

To Maria.

Lady, tho' calm may be thy mind,
Altho' thou hast a charm to please,
Beauty is transient, so the wind
Blows gently o'er the troubled seas.
If thou art comely to the eye,
Perhaps thou art the sport of care,
Time, who on golden wings doth fly,
May lay thee prostrate on th' bier!
The summer-rose on zephyr's borne,
Sweetly perfumes the air of heaven!
That rose so blooming in the morn,
Will fade before the close of even.
Can I be blest, when sorrow's string
Corrodes this baffled heart with grief?
Lady, thy smile alone, can bring
To wretched mortals kind relief.
Know, 'tis a virtue to be wise,
For Wisdom lives beyond th' grave;
It dwells amid ethereal skies,
And like Philosophy, can save.
O, then, let Virtue be your choice,
Strait is the path to her abode!
She calls—then listen to that voice,
Inviting where the Saints have trod.

The Battle of Ancona.

Ye sons of Greece—a patriot band,
Your hardy chiefs have done the deed!
The Turks are beaten from your strand,
Thousands are left to die and bleed:
On Ancona's plain, unfurl'd we see
The banners of proud Liberty!
Each noble chief, had sworn to save
Their country from infuriate foes,
Resolv'd that soil should be a grave,
Or to retrieve the num'rous woes
Oppress'd Greece so long has wore,
And which her sons with patience bore.
In vain the crescent strives to awe
The hearts Freedom once has taught;
Livadia sounds the trump of war,
Her children found that prize they sought;
From Attica to Thessaly—
The whole of Upper Greece is free!
Once more, that sacred cross shall stand
An emblem of their hope and love!
And should base hosts of Serfdom land,
Another conflict there to prove—
No art can save—'tis seal'd by Fate,
Destruction on their steps await.

Elizabeth-City. March 24, 1827.

SELECTED

WOMAN's LOVE.

There is a gem of radience bright,
A bud whose bloom is fadeless,
Whose fires burn thro' misfortune's night,
Unceasingly and shadeless;
'Tis rich with purest springs of truth,
With mines of balmy treasure,
With tears of soul, with dews of youth,
And throbs for others pleasure.
Its native soil is woman's heart,
Round which 'tis found entwining,
And should you take it thence, impart
A flame of equal shining.
This gem is call'd in realms above,
The sun of soul, or Woman's Love!
It kindles brightest when the smile
Of early hope is beaming,
In spotless truth, untouch'd by guile,
Upon its youthful dreaming—
Yet should the dark and misty cloud
Of falsehood, ere oppress it,
The blighted form, lost Virtue's shroud,
When then alone, confess it—
And stifled love will still emit,
In secret haunts of sorrow,
Its hopes and tears, its pangs and fears,
Till dawns eternal morrow!
And then will roam to courts above,
The star of truth, fond Woman's Love.

THE YOUNG ROSE.

The young Rose which I give thee, so
dewy and bright,
Was the flowret most dear to the sweet
bird of night;
Who oft by the morn o'er her blushes
has hung,
And thrill'd every leaf with the wild lay
he sung.
Oh! take, then, this young Rose, and let
her life be
Prolong'd by the breath, she will borrow
from thee!
For while o'er her bosom thy soft notes
shall thrill,
She'll think the sweet night bird is court-
ing her still.

The following beautiful Epitaph on the Death of Hogarth, the unrivaled painter, was written by David Garrick:

Farewell, great painter of mankind,
Who reach'd the noblest point of art;
Whose pictur'd morals charm the mind,
And thro' the eye corrects the heart!
If Genius fire thee, reader stay;
If Nature touch thee, drop a tear;—
If neither move thee, turn away,
For Hogarth's honour'd dust lies here.

EPIGRAM.

Poor Peter Pike is drown'd, and neighbors say,
The jury mean *to sit on him* to day:
'Kwow'st thou what for?' said Tom,
Quoth Ned, 'no doubt
'Tis merely done *to squeeze the water out.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SELECTED.

My Native Home.

The following lively and well told tale is taken from "Scenes and Sketches of a Soldier's Life in Ireland." The same author has published the previous part of his life, under the title of Recollections of an Eventful Life, and making allowances for a soldier's ambition, to shine as a hero in literature, must have brought him a fairer share of honor than often falls to the lot of a private soldier:

"I had received letters from my parents since my return, they were both well, and urged me to procure a furlough and go home to see them. It was sometime before I could accomplish this: but at length it was affected, and having taken a seat on the coach, I set off on my journey home. On reaching Dublin I luckily found a vessel prepared to sail for Irvine, and securing a passage, I embarked next morning. The wind being favorable, we set sail, were soon fairly out in the channel, holding on our course; the breeze continued steady all that day, and by night we had run a long way down the coast.

"Feeling little inclination to sleep, about midnight I came on deck; considering the season of the year, it was a delightful night; the moon shed her silver radience o'er reposing nature, like the smile of a fond mother over her sleeping infant, and as I gazed on her, sailing through the blue expanse of heaven, with her attendant train of myriads of sparkling orbs, I felt my mind soar beyond this earth, and all its concerns!

'Whoever gazed upon them shining,
And turned to earth without repining,
Nor wished for wings to fly away,
And mix in their eternal ray?'

"While I leaned over the ships bow watching the moon beams dancing on the glassy bosom of the deep—my ears soothed with the rippling of the vessel as she urged her way through the waters—I felt as if shut out from the world, and emancipated from its laws and control. At sea is the place for reflection and contemplation—there the memory, as if secure in her privacy, unlocks and draws forth her secret treasures, and broods over them with miser care.

"Before me the softened outline of the distant coast of Scotland could be seen, its rugged points bursting through the gauzy film with which they were enveloped; but the well known rock of Ailsa stood forth in bold relief, its giant mass towering proudly above the waves, alike defying their fury and the hand of time; the sight of that rock which the emigrant associates with the farewell to his country, called forth in my bosom a tide of recollections. When I last saw it, I was returning as now, from one of my wild adventures in search of happiness and fame; the result of both were nearly equal, misery and disappointment: the last however, had been the most severe lesson, and I was now, like the prodigal son, retracing my way from a far country, where I had been glad (literally) to feed on the husks which formed the food of the swine. My past life glided in review before my mind, and I could not help exclaiming, what a fool have I been! I have bartered every privilege which was my birth-right, in the pursuit of vain dreams of renown and happiness; setting aside the misery and hardship I have endured, has not the last six years of my life been a blank?—that period of time employed in my education at home, what might I have not been? But my doom is fixed, I have sealed it myself—there was distraction in the thought.

"That day I landed at Irvine, and resolved to pursue my journey homeward without stopping. As I travelled along, I felt that tumultuous fluttering and overflowing of the heart, and buoyancy of tread which every sensitive being must have felt, on revisiting the land of his birth, after years of separation from all that was dear to him. The sun was setting when I reached the wood of ——, it had been the haunt of many of my childish wanderings; there I had often roved, unconscious of where I was going. My soul awed with the deep shade that the trees cast around, I trod as if on holy ground, while the ceaseless hum of its insect inhabitants, mingled with the will of the cushat, cherished the deep pensive feelings which the scene had excited in my bosom. It was here, that I first learned to commune with my own heart, and my imagination first soared into the realms of fancy. Near its margin was the stream on whose banks I have lain listening to its murmuring, my gaze fixed on the world, pourtrayed in its transparent bosom so beautiful, so bright I could scarcely believe it was not some world of spirituality, some realm of bliss. The scene was changed—winter had stript it of all its attractions—the blast howled through the leafless trees—and the stream that had meandered through the verdant plain, was now roaring down its channel with impetuous force. The scene was changed, but he who looked on it was not less so.

"Morning of life! too soon o'ercast—
Young days of bliss, too dear to lose—
Ah! whither have thy visions past,
That brightened all my childish views?
"For never yet when Poet's muse,
Or maiden's dream in bowers alone,
Were glorious visions more profuse—
Ah! whither have the visions gone?"

"I was roused from one of memory's sweetest dreams, by the distant sound of bells—they were those of my native city; I had often heard them at the same hour, they spoke of woe, devotion, and joy, and scenes gone by. In this softened state of feeling, I entered the town, heedless of the throng, I hurried to the home of my parents—reached the house—threw myself into their arms, and the first tumult of feeling over, I sat down at the fire side, with my father on the one side, and my mother at the other, gazing affectionately on me, while I talked of all I had seen, and all I had felt.

"Being tired after my journey, my mother suggested the propriety of my going to rest, and the tender hand that had often smoothed my pillow, again performed that office. I could not help comparing my situation with the nights that I had lain exposed to the storm, with the cold earth for my bed, and I felt a lively impulse of gratitude (worth a thousand formal prayers) to the Divine Being, who had watched over and protected me thro' every danger, and brought me in safety back to my home and parents.

"While my mind was occupied in these reflections, my mother again entered my chamber to see if I wanted any thing—'Are you asleep James?' My eyes were shut, and I did not reply. She stood over me with a light in her hand, gazed on my weather beaten countenance. 'My poor wanderer,' she ejaculated, 'what must you have endured since last I saw you—danger and death has surrounded you, fatigue and hunger attended your steps; but yet you have been kindly dealt with, mercifully preserved. I return thee thanks, thou Almighty giver of every good, for thy bounteous mercy to my poor boy—O guide him to thyself!' She stopped to kiss my forehead—her warm tears fell upon my face, my emotions became too strong for concealment, and afraid that she had disturbed my sleep, she softly left the room.

MORAL.

[*From the Church Register.*]

ON THE UNCERTAINTY OF TIME

None of the common fruits of the divine wisdom and benignity, are of higher importance to us, than that of the right use of which we are so forcibly reminded in the words of the wise man, *Boast not thyself of to morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.*"

Our gracious and heavenly Father, in mercy bestows on us *various* gifts; all of them valuable to us, and many of them of value unspeakable; but to improve them rightly, and enjoy them, it is necessary, that to all, there should be a time and season, and this boon should not be sparingly given, nor hastily withdrawn. He who meekly tells us, that the days of man are but as the days of an hireling—that time is to be used or redeemed for the chief ends for which it is bestowed on us, though he may speak only of matters with which we are all acquainted, which are before us every day, nevertheless does us a most friendly office. Few of our obligations are greater than that which we lie under to one who confirms us, in a practical concern, to improve our time; to one, who, under the blessing of God, impresses us with more suitable convictions of the worth of this treasure.

We give one of the best evidences of true soundness of mind, when we set our affections on things above, and not on things below—when we view every thing earthly as transient, as not calculated for our permanent enjoyment, or advantage, and stand ready to encounter, with calmness and resignation, not only the adversities and trials of life, but even the awful change of death itself. It is to this effect, that Solomon speaks in the proverb, "Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." Depend not upon time to come, it may never come to thee: do what thou hast to do in the day before thee.

It is of great importance however, to distinguish between *providing* for to-morrow, and *presuming* upon to-morrow. Without foresight of our wants and diligence in providing for them, we could hardly claim the character of intelligent beings. Our wants, moreover, belong to our nature, and so does the necessary provision for them. Negligence in this respect, would produce far greater evils than diligence; for it is the providing for our support, which produces the industry and activity of mankind. Virtues producing benefits, for which idleness can offer no substitute. Besides the providing for the necessities of to-morrow, does not imply a confidence that to-morrow will certainly come, but, that when it arrives, it will bring with it necessities which must be met. It is the boasting, the presuming, the depending upon to-morrow, that we are cautioned against in the proverb. We do this when our affections are strongly fixed upon present things, or are inordinately moved by present occurrences.

Do we feel very earnest *desires* after any earthly thing, no matter what it may be, so as to envy those who possess it, earnestly wish that we were as blessed as we think they are, accounting the attainment of their advantages as necessary to our happiness? Or, do we take such *delight* in what we do actually possess, as to forget that this world is not our rest, and that far greater delights wait our acceptance in the world above? Or when death enters our doors, and bears away from our embraces some dear bosom friend, or darling child, do we sit down as if desolation had spread its impenetrable clouds over us, and grieve for our broken plans and blasted hopes? Do we not then manifest that we are, or have been boasting of to-morrow—that we have been promising ourselves days, and even years to come? For, would we so lavish and waste our feelings upon any thing which we were confident was transient in its character?—any thing which we believed, might be utterly and irrecoverably removed from us before another day? Is it not natural to us to proportion our attachments to the idea we have of the durable value of any object? And it is not truly the case, that it is because we fix upon our enjoyments and possession, a value, which they do not, and cannot inherently possess, that we are often found, like Jonah, mourning for a gourd, which scarcely shaded his head an hour from the sun, or with enraged feelings, railing against the eternal for removing from us, what he had plainly given us to understand we held by a frail tenure, and at best but for a little time. In proportion as we are impressed with a sense of the shortness and uncertainty of time, and its nothingness in comparison with eternity, our affections will be moderated towards every object of time and sense—we should rejoice as though we rejoiced not, and weep as though we wept not.

Again: we depend too much upon to-morrow, when we feel little or no interest in the things of eternity. The humblest individual knows that he is a sinner, and that he must show himself penitent to God for his sins, if he would escape eternal destruction. Not only so, but the evil propensities of his heart, which is the abode, the dwelling place, of impurity and sin, must be changed:—he must become a new creature in Christ Jesus—his heart must be renovated unto holiness—he must be governed by new motives—he must lead a new life. Every person has an idea that he must become religious before he dies, if he would hope to find acceptance with God. And it is the expectation, the intention, of acquiring this character, which buoys up many a soul far above a right sense of his duty and condition here, till he sinks into endless perdition. Now when persons are found continually deferring the great work of life, religion, what reason can they show for their unwise conduct, but that they are confident of having a more convenient season, a season of leisure from business, a recess from pleasure, when their thoughts may be single, and their minds disciplined by care and sorrow, for this important and necessary work? Or if they *wilfully* commit sin, as multitudes do, what is it which emboldens them to transgress against the Almighty, but a secret confidence that they shall live to repent of it, and to correct whatever they have done which is wrong? And is there any man, however hardened, however determined to persevere in iniquity, that would do deliberately what he knows he *must* undo, or who would leave undone what he knows he *must* do, in order to his eternal salvation, if he were confident that this day was the last of his life, and that he should stand to-morrow in the presence of the God of heaven? And if the certainty that death is at hand, is sufficient to cause the sinner to abstain from sin, and tremblingly prepare himself for his awful change, would not the probable nearness of death influence him in like manner, in exact the same proportion as it was felt?

As a reason why we should not thus boast of to-morrow, Solomon urges the well known truth, "thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."

Do we know what shall be on the morrow?—Perhaps we are to-day enjoying all our heart's desire; our bodies are vigorous, our spirits are cheerful; we have many friends; we have means of gratification greatly diversified and always accessible? Alas! a few hours may be sufficient to cast us down from our pinnacle of happiness, lay our honours in the dust, stretch us on a bed of sickness, or deprive us of all our comforts, and perhaps disperse all our friends. And shall we then promise to ourselves years of happiness in the enjoyment of earthly things, when we so well know how unstable they are? Again, to-day, it may be, we are still indulging ourselves in sin, in expectation that to-morrow, or at some more distant period, we may have space for repentance; and yet to-morrow the fate of the wretched maniac may be ours, or we may be given over, as was Pharoah, to final impenitence. What intelligent being, then, can be willing to risk the salvation of his soul upon the unsupported hope, that every thing which may contribute to his eternal welfare shall be continued to him to the latest moment of his life? Alas! every day's experience convinces us that it may be so.

Do we know whether we shall even live to see to-morrow? Who of us can boast that "he has made a covenant with death, and with the grave is at agreement," so as to be able to depend upon another day? Where could any of us obtain such assurance? Could we obtain it from within *ourselves*, or from *others*, or from *God?* We get it not from *ourselves*, for none of us bear a charmed life; neither youth nor health are any security: too often do we find them cut down like a flower—flown like a shadow. We can derive no security from *others*, for when God calls us away, the skill of the physician, and the efforts of a host of friends, cannot withhold us. *God* himself has given us no such assurance, for all he tells us is, *it is appointed unto men once to die; dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return.* "Lord! let me know my end and the number of my days, that I may be certain how long I have to live," was the prayer of the Psalmist, and is the prayer of multitudes of others. It is a prayer to which none of us will receive an answer. Why then, knowing the uncertainty of life, should we presume upon it. Let us rather adopt another prayer of the Psalmist: "Lord: so teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." G.

[*From the Trenton Emporium.*]

MEMORY.—Whatever has once given us pain or pleasure is remembered long, and recurred to often, as we pass down the journey of life to the gray hairs and solicitudes of our last years. Love has been to every one the source of both. Every one has treasured away on the sacred pages of memory, a thousand little incidents, never to be revealed in time, to which as to some facinating fiction, it returns, whenever a gloomy or an idle, unsocial hour calls up the musing spirit—and turns the mind upon the past. Life, reviewed through the mists of by gone years, seems rather a curious wrought fiction, or a feverish dream, than a stern reality. We are surrounded by the mementos of the affection of friends, but these friends themselves are gone. We remember the counsels of wisdom, the sage instructions of experience, by which our minds were formed, and a direction given to the current of our thoughts and habits, but the lips from whence they flowed, have long been mute as the still valley, where they lie mouldering. We have danced and sung with the gay and giddy, and been enraptured at the thrilling voice and kindling eye of beauty, but we are alone. The visions have passed from us. In one grave yard and another there are little billock, and white stones bearing remembered names, and this is all, all that is left us. But it is among the melancholy ruins of the past, that we gather the richest stores for the future. It is there we learn how very vain are earthly hopes, how fleeting earthly things, how frail even the strongest cords of affection.